

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLOR., THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1893.

NUMBER 16.

WINDS AT WORK.

More Towns Destroyed in Kansas and Arkansas.

OSAGE CITY DEVASTATED.

Two Persons Killed and Several Injured—Much Property Destroyed—A Cyclone in Arkansas—A Populous Valley Ravaged.

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—A cyclone from Osage City, Kan., says, took a eye one passed over that city this evening. Four people are reported dead and several injured. It is also reported that the storm worse destruction to life and property at Lyndon and at two towns near the latter point.

A Cyclone in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 18.—News was received here to-day of a fearful eye one in Yonville Valley, Scott county. The town of Boles was almost entirely destroyed. Seven persons were killed and a large number injured. The path of the storm was a half mile in width, and everything was swept before it. The bodies of a number of the killed were carried over in a mile by the storm. It is impossible to get full particulars.

The DAMAGE IN ARKANSAS.

PARIS, Ark., April 18.—A cyclone passed over this section on Monday carrying destruction and destruction in its wake. A large scope of country was laid waste in the vicinity of Rossville. The loss will foot up thousands of dollars. All the plantations along the Arkansas river for miles below the town were swept bare, houses, fences and barns being leveled. At the Fitzwaters plantation several head of fine blooded horses were slain. A family of once people was carried away, two of whom were fatally injured by flying timbers.

The town of Boles, Scott county, Ark., was destroyed by a cyclone last evening, seven persons were killed. There is no approximating damage to life and property in the surrounding country. A masher and two children were blown completely away. The funnel-shaped cloud scooped down the place, which wiped it out and then swept everything in its path a distance of fifteen miles. It covered a space of a mile wide.

VICTIMS OF THE STORM.

CORPER, April 18.—About 4 o'clock this afternoon the worst wind storm, accompanied by rain and sleet, ever experienced in this county passed over Osage City, not far from here, destroying about forty buildings, damaging many others, killing two people and injuring many more. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Waggoner died from injuries received, and of the seventeen known to have been lost, it is feared not a dozen will die. Most of the unfortunate are colored people. A public meeting has been called for to-morrow morning to devise means for aiding the sufferers.

The Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The cabinet meeting to day was devoted to some extent to consideration of the financial situation, and it is believed that the Secretary of the Treasury will be upbrought in his advice to stop for the present the payment in gold of the treasury notes. Under the silver act of 1890 the government is compelled to purchase each month 4,500,000 ounces of silver, and at the same time issue notes for the sum received. There is at present outstanding of these notes \$130,000,000, and they are being constantly redeemed in gold at the New York sub-treasury. The redemption in gold of these notes has been a matter of accommodation on the part of the Treasury department, as the law gives the Secretary of the Treasury the discretion as to whether they will be redeemed in gold or silver. Now that the gold balance has been reduced, the Secretary of the Treasury is considering the advisability of using his discretion by paying these notes in silver. If the Secretary determines to take advantage of the discretion given him by law, it will be a more difficult matter for New York brokers to obtain the gold for shipment, as the stoppage of the payment on the gold certificates and the treasury notes would leave them with less upon which to count to be obtained.

The Gold Situation.

WASHINGTON, April 18.—The gold situation is considered to be easier than it was yesterday. Treasury officials are more confident than they were 24 hours ago, and in the minds of all the impression has become stronger that it may not be necessary for the Secretary to take any action which will change the present policy of the department. This feeling was said to be due to the fact that the government is only as a last resource turn to the issuance of bonds. This firm and determined position of Mr. Carter is as yet only in its beginning effect, and as soon as it becomes known that the Secretary of the Treasury has seriously considered the advisability of stopping the payment of gold coin for the treasury notes issued under the act of July 24, 1890, the situation will present a very different picture and the shipment of gold, which is looked upon as a means for forcing the administration to issue bonds, will come to an end.

WILL PAY IN SILVER.

NEW YORK, April 18.—A Washington specialist to the Sun says: Secretary Carter is not decided to redeem in silver the outstanding treasury notes issued under the act of 1890, known as the Sherman act. The Secretary will not permit himself to be quoted on this point, but has made no arrangements to pay these notes in silver and he announced this fact in the cabinet meeting to-day.

Fire at a Stock Farm.

DENVER, April 18.—At 5 o'clock this morning the horse and cow barns, engine and boiler houses, blacksmith shop, creamery and a large silo full of ensilage, all covering three acres of ground on the Windsor Farm six miles west of the city, were destroyed by fire, causing a loss of \$40,000, which is covered by insurance. It was with considerable difficulty that the 300 head of long-horned animals in the barns at the time the fire broke out were saved. Had the Windsor here, which is known as the finest in America, been burned no loss would have been \$200,000. The property is owned by Wm. E. Bus, proprietor of the Brown Palace hotel, and many of these were destroyed.

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The Northwestern in Denver.

DENVER, April 18.—It is widely reported that the old Scranton railroad, seventeen miles long, which runs to the Scranton coal fields, has been sold to the Chicago and Northwestern rail road for \$1,000,000. The purpose of the deal is to obtain an entrance into Denver for the Chicago and Northwestern. It is stated that the old Scranton track will be immediately converted into a standard gauge and a large depot established near the Denver Stock Raising Mts. The road is also to extend seventy-five miles east to its eastern connection.

A FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION.

Four Men Killed at the Bush-Ivanhoe Railroad Tunnel.

LEADVILLE, Colo., April 18.—At the Bush-Ivanhoe tunnel on the line of the Colorado Midland, eighteen miles west of here, a terrible explosion occurred at an early hour this morning. The explosion shook the earth for quite a distance around. It was due to an accidental discharge of a blast, which it is said was communicated with other powder. The reports received here show that five men were killed and several seriously injured. They will be brought to the hospital, where by the afternoon train. Dr. G. G. Gandy and other physicians left for the same at once.

The extent of the damage cannot at the time be told. An employee who came in from the tunnel this afternoon says the explosion was a terrible one. The direct cause was the igniting of powder by the turning on of a current of electricity which connected to the powder.

The dead are: George Young, 70 in. Colins, E. Riley, X. McGovern, an unknown miner. Four others were, it is thought, fatally hurt.

A Distinguished Visitor.

NEW YORK, April 18.—This was a day of receptions for the Duke of Veragua and his party. The programme prepared upon the arrival of Christopher Columbus's descendant called for two official receptions, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon.

The Duke and his party received representatives of the Chamber of Commerce, Historical society and Geographical society at his hotel this afternoon. The speculating over, the guests were presented to the Duke and his party. No sooner had the Duke retired from this reception than he was prepared for the reception at the City Hall, where he met the Mayor, Common Council, the Citizens' committee of 300 and prominent residents. The Duke and his party were escorted from the hotel in carriages by a platoon of mounted police and by cavalry to the "A" to the City Hall.

The Homestake Mine Fire.

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—A special dispatch to the Star from Lead City, S. D., says: The fire and gas which has lately in Homestake and Big Blue mines for the past week were successfully overcome this morning. Fans will purify the air in the lower workings so that operations can be resumed in these mines. At the Leadwood Derra where the fire originated, the fire is still burning, but a large force are working night and day and hope to confine and smother the flames.

Coffee Broker's Failure.

NEW YORK, April 18.—The announcement of the failure of Thomas Y. Barr & Co. of 107 Front street, coffee brokers, was made on the Coffee Exchange, shortly after noon to-day. On the announcement of the failure prices went off considerably as it was not known how far the fall might reach.

Barr & Co. acted as brokers for George Kattenbach, the big European importer whose corner in coffee co-operated a few days ago. The details are as yet unknown. Thomas Y. Barr says the cause of his failure is not his call for money from European customers but was not responded to. The failure has caused general demoralization in the coffee business.

With the Big War Ships.

FORTESS MONROE, April 18.—Even with even more men-of-war to arrive, the naval review was not begun to boom her cannon some distance down the Roads, as would have slipped into her anchorage officially unnoticed until 8 o'clock to-morrow morning. She first saluted the United States flag, then the flags of the American and English at masts, as she steamed slowly to a place near the Russians.

The World's Fair Gates.

CHICAGO, April 18.—The general managers and general passenger agents of the roads in the Western Passenger association met again to-day to consider the question of World's Fair rates, etc., made out little progress. The immigrant matter is still before them for settlement, and as trans-missouri lines have not as yet made an agreement among themselves as to what rate to prevail on the Missouri river, nor agreed upon the basis, they will take members in the transmissouri committee of the Western Passenger association. It looks very much as though it would take them all of this week and a part of next to get away with the amount of business on hand.

A Fire in Palace.

BERLIN, April 18.—A fire broke out last night in the eastern wing of the Ehehause, a large palace at Simmering, and did an immense amount of damage before the flames were extinguished. The palace stands on a rock rising abruptly from the Danube and was extremely difficult to get sufficient water to the high altitude of the palace. The fire burned throughout the night, and that part of the structure known as the Juergensburg was completely gutted. The palace contained a great number of priceless works of art, and many of these were destroyed.

Fire at a Stock Farm.

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ANXIOUS TO VOTE.

The Belgian Chamber Voted to the Popular Clause.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE GRANTED.

Disorders Continue in Antwerp and Other Belgian Cities—Rioters Killed by the Soldiers—A Revolution Feared.

place to-morrow, but that the difficulty is by no means settled.

In speaking of the strike on the Santa Fe road, a railroad man to-day voiced the following significant opinion: "No strike inaugurated more a week ago was the beginning of a trouble which is to set the relative strength of the railroads and organized labor a. over the country. It is now to be under-standing among the men that the reason their contract was not signed with the Santa Fe was on account of an agreement recently entered into by the General Managers and Presidents association of all the railroads in the country to sign no more contracts with organized labor, as they said, 'for their own protection.'

General Manager Tracy was seen, but he refused to either deny or affirm the truthfulness of the strikers' opinion. He said: "I am not a member of the General Managers association and have never attended any of their meetings, and I don't know anything about this matter."

A Plasterers' Strike.

BUFFALO, April 18.—All the plasterers in Buffalo, with the exception of about forty, went on a strike this morning to enforce their demand for \$1.00 per day, which the masters refuse to grant. Work is stopped on nearly every building in course of construction. The men at work are employed on small jobs where the terms asked have been conceded.

Brussels' Assurance.

KANSAS CITY, April 18.—A special to the Times says that a committee of Santa Fe strikers from Argentine to-day received an emphatic assurance from Governor Lewelling that in case as was called upon to furnish troops to protect the railroad's property no will absolutely refuse to do so. It is said also that he promised the strikers, if they were in need of aid, that he would send Adjutant-General Ariz to Argentine with instructions to insure the rights of the strikers proper protection.

Four Strikers KILLED.

The most serious disturbance that has occurred to-day is reported from Bourgouin, a village a short distance from Antwerp. Many communists are employed in the village, and a majority of them have joined the movement in favor of universal suffrage. Those who remained at work were attacked by the strikers to-day, and the troops were called upon to protect the workers and restore order. The appearance of the soldiers did not stop the rioters to disperse, and the orders to the rioters to disperse met with no attention. The strikers continued their attacks upon the "bigwigs" until the troops were present. The officer in command of the soldiers ordered the men to fix their bayonets and then to lower the order to charge. On a full run with leveled bayonets, the soldiers charged upon the rioters and drove them away. Four of the strikers, however, were killed and fifteen others received more or less serious injuries. It is certain that some of the wounded will die. Great excitement prevails in the village, and the strikers threaten vengeance for the death of their comrades.

HERE, as in other parts of the country, the men are in many instances spurred on to riot by the women.

EDMUND RICH, a barrister of this city, was arrested to-day for making a speech in the course of which he used threatening language against the Burgher.

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE VOTED.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled after the preparation of the reports of the revision of the constitution, and by a vote of 19 against 2, with 12 abstentions from voting, adopted universal suffrage with a provision for plural voting by the classes owning property according to the amount and situation of the property. Cheers within the chamber were followed by prolonged acclamations from the enormous crowd that waited the result of the voting outside the chamber. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed everywhere, and the people joined in a jubilee in honor of the great triumph which they had achieved.

It is expected that the decision in favor of universal suffrage will have an mighty effect upon the popular excitement and the agitation which has been rapidly assuming the dimensions of a general insurrection. The creation of a terrible uprising of the people, similar to that of the French revolution in its resistless rage against privilege and power, and the effect of bringing the Chamber of Deputies around to the popular side. There is no doubt in many minds that the Chamber not acted promptly there would have been a revolution in Brussels.

THE STRIKE AT CHEYENNE.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 18.—A meeting of the shopmen was held last night at which the boiler makers and machine apprentices decided to join the strikers, and this morning they did not go to work. The strikers are very orderly and quiet.

Considering a Strike.

TOLEDO, April 18.—The general advisory committee of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in organizing a line west of Cleveland, and as far as Chicago, is in session here to-day. The subject of its deliberations is the refusal of the Lake Shore railway to reimburse its engineers who quit work on March 27 rather than be boycotted. Ann Arbor cars. The refusal of the masters and contractors to join the strikers at the meeting to-day, and the refusal of the Lake Shore to come to their aid, was unexpected, and caused the officer to call out the iron workers out.

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AN EDITOR'S DEATH.

CLEVELAND, O., April 18.—Charles E. Williams, managing editor of the Plain Dealer, was found dead in his office this morning. Williams is supposed to have been the cause of his death.

BERING SEA ARRESTATION.

BERING SEA, April 18.—At 9 o'clock this morning the U. S. cutter of the U. S. Fish Commission, the U. S. Fish Commission, was ordered to depose upon the report of the committee. According to the American

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THE NEW YORK WEEKLY GAZETTE

is a NATIONAL PAPERS, and gives all the general news of the United States and the World. It gives the events of foreign lands in a nutshell. It has separate departments for "THE FAMILY CIRCLE," and "OUR YOUNG FOLKS." Its "HOME AND SOCIETY" columns command the admiration of wives and daughters. Its general political news, editorials, and discussions are comprehensive, brilliant and exhaustive. Its "AGRICULTURAL" department has no superior in the country. Its

Literary Department.

THE STORY OF MALTA.

The Story of Malta, by Maturin M. Ballou, published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., is not one of the "Story of the Nations Series." It is a story by itself, and perhaps a better title for it would be "The Story of M. M. Ballou at Malta and Elsewhere." It is a very desultory sort of production, and reads as if it had been written originally in the form of letters. Any one who expects to find in it a clear and connected account of the history or even of the present condition of Malta will be sadly disappointed.

Every page or two the author introduces some reminiscence of travel, which has nothing whatever to do with Malta, or some sapient observation about affairs with which he seems not to be too well acquainted. As an example of the latter, we refer to (p. 50) that "The Empire of India is an expensive plaything, which the people of Great Britain support for the amusement of the Queen and the pride of the nation." These little diversions come so frequently as to make the reader wish devoutly that the author had been more successful in carrying out the idea on page 37. "But let us endeavor not to diverge so far from the immediate purpose of these pages." He keeps on "diverging," however, through the rest of the book.

It seems a pity that the work should have been done better, for the story of Malta is one of the most inspiring themes an author could select. From the days when it was first occupied by a civilized man in the time when the Phoenician traders were masters of the Mediterranean, down to the occupancy by Great Britain as the base of supplies for her Mediterranean fleet, and a half-way house on the route to India, its record of battles and sieges, of great deeds and small, of conquest now by one nation, now by another, is one of the most fascinating in all history. The siege sustained by the Knights of St. John, under their great leader, the Grand Master, Jean de Vallette, is worthy of a volume by itself.

Probably the most interesting period of Maltese history is that from 1530 to 1565, when the islands were under the rule of the Knights Hospitallers. For

four centuries and a half before that they had been a dependency of the crown of Sicily, having been conquered by the Norman Knights in 1060 under Roger of Sicily, brother of Robert Guiscard. Their history for those four hundred and forty years is inextricably interwoven with the Sicilian, and is therefore at most tangled web of war and intrigue. The islands were ceded to the Knights of St. John by the Emperor Charles V, in recognition of their services to Christianity and of their heroic conduct at Rhodes, where they had sustained a siege by the Moslem for forty-five years. At Malta they continued to be a thorn in the side of the infidels, and kept the Muslim Corsairs from becoming complete masters of the Mediterranean.

The great siege began May 18, 1565, and was inspired, by one of the greatest naval captains and generalissimos Mohammedans ever possessed—the redoubtable Dragut. Amid incredible hardships, and by dint of almost superhuman toil and invincible courage, the enemy was finally beaten off, leaving the corpses of 25,000 soldiers. Dragut himself was killed, and this was, more than anything else, that put an end to the siege.

The present state of the islands under British rule is described by Mr. Ballou more fully than their history, though it is done in a scrappy sort of a way, and with continual "diverging." There is much information in the book, but it is not well put together. Mr. Ballou has missed his opportunity to make, if not a great book, at least a very useful and entertaining volume upon the "Eye of Mediterranean."

TWO STORIES.

It would be difficult to find two novels more sharply in contrast than "Orchardcroft," by Eliza D'Esteer-Keele, and "Forbidding the Banns," by Frank Frankfort Moore, both published by the Cassell Publishing Co.

"Orchardcroft" is an old-fashioned story with a modern finish. It is a simple tale of plain people; its plot, while interesting, is free from sensation; and there is a home-like flavor about the book which is very attractive. A large part of the story deals with children, and yet there is nothing "childish" either in subject or treatment. It is difficult to give an adequate idea of the charm of this unpretentious book, which comes very far from being that wonderful thing, "a masterpiece of fiction," and yet which cannot fail to please a large number of readers.

"Forbidding the Banns" may be described as an epigram, and this description answers equally well for the plot and for the style. On the face of it, it is a "novel with a purpose," but that purpose at first sight appears to be merely an opportunity for the author's ability to produce striking situations and to make brilliant remarks. The subject is one which will be called a delicate one, or an indecent one, according to the disposition of the reader, and some of the situations are decidedly risqué, and yet there is nothing vulgar or positively immoral in the book. Its

social ethics impress one very much in the same way as does the "science" of Jules Verne. The verisimilitude of the mask is not quite sufficient to hide the inherent fiction. Admitting the central improbability all the rest becomes very reasonable and natural.

The interest of "Forbidding the Banns" centers in Bertha Lancaster, a beautiful, wealthy, highly-educated young lady from Australia. On the island of St. Helena she meets, under romantic circumstances, one Julian Grafton, and their acquaintance continues on the steamer which takes them to England. Love-making follows, "on the 'Liesig principle,'" "extraordinary compression," and a dozen oxen bolted down into a pauping jar—as much love-making as would be duty for six months compressed into half an hour—that's the "Liesig principle." Everything ever believed in regard to spirit affinity, or soul mating, would be possible with them. If we are to believe the author they loved each other, not better than any two ever did, but, as we, as any two ever did, which after all is the more empirical. Nature, under such circumstances, the young people soon arrive at an understanding, and this understanding which makes the rest of the story so peculiar. When Grafton proposes marriage he finds that Miss Bertha has singular theories upon the subject. "My dearest love," she says, "cannot you see with me that when a man and a woman are bound together by the ties of a love such as ours, every form and every ceremony making up what people of the world call a marriage, is only a mockery—an insult to love?"

Dr. Grafton has no sympathy with the ascetic, separative, view of church and church activity. He characterizes this idea in a sharp, critical spirit. There is, no says, a conception of Christian activity which differs from this (his own) very widely. "In this conception the office of Christ and the work of the church is merely to gather the few that can be saved out of the wreck of humanity, and let the rest go to destruction. There is no hope of the transformation of society through the use of any agencies or forces now known to us; society must go more and more swiftly to decay; social sentiments, philosophies, practices, institutions, will grow more corrupt and goless continually; it is useless for us to try to improve them; all that is left for us to do is to get as many as we can out of this evil society, keep them apart from it as much as we can while they live, and see them safe through this world to heaven."

Dr. Grafton's right—and we think so—is in believing that this view of the office of the church in the world is widespread among Christians, when he is right also in believing that the church needs reformation before society can be reformed, and that the fundamental task of those who believe with him, that the salvation of society, the establishment of the kingdom of God upon earth, is to be brought about gradually and through the operation of the Spirit of God through natural and social agencies, is to imbue the church with a new object in its mission and a new spirit in fulfilling that mission; and, as is right, too, in addressing his words primarily to those who are in the church.

At first Julian resists temptation like an honest gentleman, but the presence of a rival finally drives him into a seeming acquiescence with her theories. They take up their residence at Julian's ancestral house, where the reception that Bertha's theories meet from the county aristocracy may be readily imagined. Insult is rapidly added to scorn, and the pair seek London where people are more cultured or more care-free. Here the fatal weakness in the theory is developed. Each feels that there is no binding the wife and the other, and this tie, once snapped, becomes entirely forgotten. The change in Bertha's feelings is admirably worked out. After Court and jealousy comes separation, but true love remains steadfast through all, and the climax comes with Bertha's exclamation "We will not go back to that base life again, Julian. You will take me to some place far away where where—where we can be married."

Perhaps no other woman was ever so honest and earnest in such a theory, but the benefits of the book are not confined to possible Bertha Lancasters among its readers. More than we realize our lives are conventional, and an increasing number of men and women are ready to examine conventionalities and protest against them. It is neither unwise or unprofitable occasionally to examine the fundamental principles of our social organization, and to see upon what qualities of human nature they rest and by what dictates of common sense they are supported. If marriage is not a failure there are good reasons for it, and Mr. Moore has done well in showing what those reasons are.

TOOLS AND THE MAN.

Dr. Grafton found his life in Carlyle, and a very good one it is. It is no longer "Arms and the Man," says the Prophet of Chelsea, that are to be sung in these days of ours—it is tools and toolman. This is an industrial age; an age distinguished pre-eminently from all those which have preceded it by improvement in those appliances by which man masters nature and advances in material development and the application of natural forces to the satisfaction of his wants. How Dr. Grafton applies his life more particularly may be seen from the sub-title, "Property and Industry under the Christian Law." The chapters were composed originally in the form of lectures, and delivered first on the Lyman Beecher Foundation in Yale University, and later in other colleges. In their revised form they are published in this little volume by Houghton, Mifflin and Company.

In Dr. Grafton's opinion Christianity furnishes the solution, and the only solution, of the economic and industrial problems which now confront us. "To bring all these (social) institutions under Christian law, and to them all with the Christian spirit, is the work before us." "The State is to be christianized, not by the restoration of the temporal power, nor by calling back the Pope or the Puritans, but by the exaltation and coronation of the spiritual

power, the true spiritual power, in the very much like its predecessors. It bears and lives of the people." According to Dr. Grafton's view, the kingdom of heaven is coming upon earth, and war—of which it should be noted, may perhaps slowly, or none at all, be waged by the organization of society, not by sudden catastrophe or miraculous intervention of divine power. There has already been done. "Through faithful witnesses, through brave confessors, through the soldiers of the cross, Christian truth and love have been steadily gaining possession of the hearts of men and of the life of society, the opinions, the feelings, the maxims, the usages, the organized activities of men have been gradually subduced with Christian motives and principles; the leaven has been working silently but pervasively upon the mass. When we behold what has been done already, we return with faith and courage to the work which remains to do."

The April number of Blue and Gray is

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The operatic warbler may voice her culture

rare
With Wagner, Rubinstein and Bach; or any

high down air.

But still her notes are lacking, they're so very

straight and prim.

By the side of that old melody, the penitential

hymn.

When Deacon Jones and Sister Prime in joyful

time did bleed,

With many an extra here and there and such

a hearty end!

The church was filled with music up to the

very brim.

When the chorus joined the choir in that pen-

nyroyal hymn.

The polished organ creaked and wheezed when

spurring up on.

And grumbled, groaned and trembled down

along the depths of G;

But, never faltering in its work, like a soldier,

staid and grim.

It started out to wrestle with a penitent

hymn.

The boys would swell the rolling song to help

the deacons out,

But keen would be the ear that tad just what

they sang about.

But words were never noticed just so long as

sang with vim,

So their aid was very welcome in that penny-

royal hymn.

Oh, would these days would come again, sweet

days of long ago!

When youth lent strength to lungs and arms

and we helped the organ blow!

Few voices now seem just right, so dainty and

so slim,

For olden times put forth the zeal in a penny-

royal hymn.

—Fred E. Smith in Yankee Blarney.

AT SEVENTEEN.

You were a child and liked me yesterday.

Today you are a woman, and perhaps

These softer eyes beoken the sweet lapse

Ofliking into loving. Who shall say?

Only I know that there can be for us!

Noliking more, nor any kisses now;

But they shall wake sweet shame upon your

brow,

Sweetly, or in a rose calamitous.

Trembling upon the verge of some new dawn,

You stand, as if awaked out of sleep,

And it is I who cried to you "Arise!"

Who would fail call back the child that's gone?

And what you lose for me would have you

keep.

Fearing to meet the woman of your eyes,

—Arthur Symons in London Academy.

—THE SPARROWS.

Just's my garret window there's a roof.

And there the lively sparrows love to come.

In wistful days, eager to get a crumb,

Though feathered warm, in brown and gray.

Not passing,

Are they bigger, larger. From a led

They flit down, alert and frolic some,

And then again they're sober eyed and grim.

Anxious that I should give for their behalf.

They are abused by some, freely own;

And when I give food, have seen them flit.

Away awhile, as if they had a fear

Of unexpected harm, but ne'er a stonc.

Would I throw at these rascops of the air,

That the dust with the will with chatty cheer.

—Edgar A. Cawelti in New York Sun.

Have a Standard of Good Language.

Where thy cook would be ashamed to

serve hateful or unclean food, where the

carpenter would be ashamed to build a

weakness, loose jointed, tumble down

house, where every dabbler in painting or

journalism has some conception of a stand-

ard in his work above which he would be

ashamed to go, cannot we who speak have

some standard in speaking and be ashamed

to fall below it? Does one wish to babble

like an idiot?

Have some purpose in speaking and

link's what you are going to say to

will attain that purpose—then you

keep silent, and if the impulse to speak

presses hard upon the tongue wait the

new standard. Let's the gates shut you will

cast about wildly for something to say that

does mean something and say it intelligibly.

—Charlotte P. Stetson in Kate Dixie's Washington.

How Many Colleges Were Started?

The American college of the middle of

this century, like its English origin, ex-

isted for the work of the church. If the

college dies, the basis of its appeal for

money and influence, its

basis of its influence, is the preservation

of the creed. In the mouths of

THE GAZETTE.

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make it known at the business office where they
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The GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE
must be tendered in not later than Tuesday noon.W. A. PLATT,
Editor.
E. A. RILEY,
Manager.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

Mayor Stricker and City-Treasurer Hale are now in office, and the new city administration is fairly begun. We salute the new officials, the German as well as the Mayor and Treasurer, and we trust that under their guiding hand's the work of the city may be better done than ever it was before.

As the voters were unanimous before the city election, some important matters will have to be dealt with during the term of the new Mayor. First and foremost is the water question. Old bonds are to be refunded, at a rate of interest as low as possible, new bonds for sewers and possibly for water also, are to be issued, and the water system is to be extended upon a well considered and adequate plan already adopted. In these matters the experience and ability of Mayor Stricker will be of great value to the city.

In some other respects also there is need of a better administration; and in these the Germans, if they choose, can be especially efficient. The business of the city, and especially of the City Clerk's office, has been loosely conducted; bills have been approved and paid without proper auditing; the book-keeping has not been systematic and clear. In all these matters a change should be brought about. Indeed such a change has already begun, and that is necessary to continue the good work. Treasurer Hale and the new City Clerk can do a great deal, toward straightening and keeping straight all the city accounts, and the work will be easier for them on account of the more systematic way in which the appropriations for the coming year have been scheduled.

The year begins in a promising way, and we see at present no reason to doubt that at its end THE GAZETTE will have cause to congratulate all the city officials, and the other inhabitants of Colorado Springs as well, upon the efficient manner in which our affairs have been conducted, and upon the increasing growth and prosperity of our city.

BLOUNT AT HAWAII.

The action of Commissioner Blount at Honolulu in ordering the American flag to be hauled down and the marines from the Boston to go out of camp and aboard of their ship will doubtless give rise to some unfavorable comment. A sober second thought, however, will lead to the conclusion that until this country has annexed Hawaii, or declared a protectorate over the islands, our flag is not the official emblem, while the Hawaiian flag is; and that it is proper, therefore, that no inter-standard should wave over the government buildings.

The withdrawal of our troops will give the Provisional Government a chance to show that it has general support and does not need to be upheld by United States marines. In case of a counter-revolution, rendering life and property unsafe, the marines can easily be landed again for the preservation of order.

On one point Mr. Blount has expressed himself decidedly. Neither Japan nor any other foreign power will be allowed to establish a protectorate over Hawaii, much less to annex the islands. Mr. Blount's policy will doubtless be criticized as a sort of *Cog in the manger* way of dealing with affairs. Theoretically, however, the islands are still independent, just as they were under Liholihi and Kamehameha. We did not take them then, nor would we permit any body else to take them, so Mr. Blount is simply carrying out the traditional policy of our government.

JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLES.

Democrats all over the country celebrated Jefferson's birthday Thursday night, and there was a flood of oratory about "Jeffersonian principles." As there is not one Democrat in a thousand who knows what Jefferson's principles were, most of the speeches were cynical at best.

It would be a good idea for leading Democrats—not to say the rank and file of the party—to take a month off some time and study up on Jefferson. They would probably find out some things that would surprise them. They would discover, among other things, that Jefferson, in his Kentucky resolutions of 1798, first enunciated the doctrines which were afterwards taken up by Calhoun and which resulted in rebellion in 1861. Of course to the Southern element of the party that would be a cause for additional glorification of their patron saint. Another cause for Jefferson's deification would be found in the fact, at present,

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY AND DR. BRIGGS.

During the next month the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Washington. Delegates have been selected in a great many Presbyteries, and as we may judge from the columns of the New York Evangelist, which has been throughout the controversy the most prominent champion of Dr. Briggs, there has been a tremendous effort to put none but Briggs men on guard—in other words, to elect as delegates to the Assembly men who are in favor of Dr. Briggs and who will reverse the decisions of the Assembly which met last May in Portland.

The movement was started in New York, but in the New York Presbytery it has not been altogether successful. The delegation of fourteen contains four ministers and two elders that have favored Dr. Briggs, and three ministers and five elders that have voted against him. In some other parts of the country Presbyteries have elected divided delegations; from some Presbyteries the delegations are so.

There are, of course, many other questions that will come before the General Assembly, but this one is fundamental, and must be settled. Perhaps it would be better to say that there are three fundamental questions involved. There

is the question whether Union Seminary is in such federal relations with the Assembly as to give it, but only some right to control the Seminary's policy. There is also the question—a technical one, but one of great importance—whether an appeal by the Prosecuting Committee from the verdict of the New York Presbytery can be entertained by the Assembly in its capacity of supreme judiciary of the church. Beyond these all is the most important question of all—whether Dr. Briggs' teachings are in accord with the Confession of Faith which he has sworn to uphold and defend.

A large number of ministers of the church are in favor of dropping all proceedings just where they are, without determining any of these questions. They argue that such a course would tend to peace and harmony, and that peace and harmony are the most important objects to be attained.

Sometimes peace can be made by dropping discussion of points at issue, but there are times when it cannot be made in that way; and this is one of those times. There is no use in crying "peace, peace" when there is no peace; and if the General Assembly should ignore all these questions, they would not only do as far as ever from settlement, they would continue to agitate the church until they were settled. When a definite issue has been made there is no advantage in shirking it. Either the Assembly has some control over Union Seminary, or it has not; either an appeal by the Prosecuting Committee of the Presbytery can be entertained under Presbyterian law, or it cannot; either Dr. Briggs' teachings are in harmony with the Confession of Faith, or they are not. These are definite questions, and until they are decided, one way or another, there will be no peace in the Presbyterian Church.

Under these conditions, the coming session of the General Assembly will be of extraordinary interest, not only to Presbyterians, but to all persons who are at all interested in the trend of current thought on religious or speculative subjects.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY PUBLISHED.

What purpose to be the text of the extradition treaty recently concluded with Russia has been published, but the most critical part, that concerning felonies, is given apparently upon surmise. But we have the official text of this opinion must be reserved.

The other clause to which objection has been made, especially by Russian and Polish refugees in this country, and by Mr. George Kennan, reads as follows: "An attempt upon the life of the head of state, or against the life of any member of his family, when such attempt comprises the act of either murder or assassination, or of poisoning, shall not be considered a political offense, or an act connected with such an offense."

So this we do not see how any reasonable objection can be made. In order to obtain extradition of any person accused of an attempt upon the life of any of the royal family, it must be proved that such attempt includes an overt act, and of that act our courts are, as we understand it, to be the interpreters. As any future Anarchists or Nihilists try to murder the Czar and succeed in escaping to this country, they will be returned. This, we take it, will be no loss to this country.

THE NAVAL PARADE.

The preparations for the great Columbian Exposition have been so long-continued and so expensive that it is hard to realize that in a very short time now the goal towards which all this activity has been tending will be reached, and the great Fair will stand open to the nations of the world. Only two weeks remain before the day when President Cleveland will start the machinery and the formal opening take place.

The Texas Panhandle people want a State of their own; but as the present State cannot be divided without the consent of a majority of its voters, the prospects for division seem to be rather poor.

The Conference was not Mr. Cleveland's idea, and he evidently does not much care about its success. He has his own notions on monetary affairs, derived from Mr. David A. Wells and other gold monetarists, and he expects to make a great noise in our own Congress for the adoption of those notions as our national policy. To that end he is using and will continue to use the patronage of his friends. The adoption by the Brussels Conference of any proposals for the wider use of silver as a monetary metal would interfere more or less with his programme.

Of course it is generally understood that our delegates go back to Brussels with no definite proposals, and especially if it is understood, as probably it will be, that they are not backed by the Administration and do not represent its sentiments, nothing will be accomplished.

It would be better to put an end to the matter at once than to try to send our delegates without authority and without governmental support.

That Mr. Cleveland has ever studied the question of bi-metallism is incapable of making a broad view of it as a matter of world-wide importance; that he is at all aware of the difficulties and dangers that inhere in gold monetarism, or of the movements abroad in favor of the revived use of both metals as money, nothing in any of his public utterances or official deeds would lead us to expect.

So far as we can judge from those deeds and those utterances, his plan is to demonetize silver entirely, and to provide a larger currency by State bank issues. That is the programme of the Chicago platform, and as yet Mr. Cleveland has given us no reason to expect that he will not abide by every plank in that platform. Whether he can bring a majority of his party in Congress to adopt such a policy remains to be seen; but that he will use every endeavor and strain the prerogatives of his office for its adoption, we may confidently expect.

MISSIONARIES IN TURKEY.

The relations between missionaries in a foreign country and the government of that country have always been a fruitful source of contention. Even admitting that the faith of the missionaries is in all cases superior to that of the people among whom they labor, it is still true that the efforts of the strangers directly tend to a change not only in the religion, but also in the social customs and political institutions of the country. This is especially evident in such lands as possess a considerable amount of civilization, a history which exercises a powerful influence upon custom, a religion not especially unreasonable, and a highly organized political system.

The conditions are well illustrated in Turkey. The polygamous and tyrannical Turk is not less to fear from the American missionaries than has the fanatic Moslem. The isolation and oppression of women, the infamous system of taxation, the oppression of the Christian provinces, the system of slavery, and in fact the whole social and political system of the Empire is abhorrent to Christianity, and the teachings of the missionaries tend directly to the overthrow of the empire of the Turks.

As a matter of religion we cannot dignify the efforts of the efforts of the missionaries, we cannot do too much aid their work; but as a matter of international politics the United States has no right to assume that the missionaries are right in politics, social relations and religion and that the Turks are wrong.

We have no right to demand that the Turks should admit missionaries to their country or should attend their meetings; and if they should be sent out of the country altogether the United States would have no logical ground for complaint.

But when the missionaries are admitted to the country, they become entitled to the protection of the law, and if their lives are endangered or their prosperity destroyed through the negligence or hostility of the Turkish government, then the Sultan becomes responsible to the United States. He has a legal right to sue out the missionaries, but not to persecute them. The people of the United States have therefore good reason to feel indignant over recent events in Turkey. The destruction of the American school at Marsovan was not an isolated case, but has been preceded by a series of outrages, which illustrate very clearly the purpose of the Turks to accomplish indirectly what they do not care to accomplish openly, the expulsion of the American missionaries. The heroism and devotion these have shown in the past is a proof that no amount of persecution will drive them from the post of duty, but the United States cannot and will not permit these violations of their rights to continue.

Turkey has to be taught a severe lesson by the Christian powers about once in so often, and it appears that it is this time the duty of Uncle Sam to act as schoolmaster.

THE TRANSMISSISSIPPI CONGRESS.

Next Monday a convention will assemble at Ogallala which may have important results. The Transmississippi Congress is a body designed to look after the special interests of the Western States.

The basis of representation is as follows: Each State or Territory is entitled to one delegate, to be appointed by the Governor. Each County is entitled to one delegate to be appointed by the County Commissioners. In case the

County Commissioners fail to appoint, the County Judge may name the delegate. Each town or city is entitled to one delegate to be appointed by the Mayor, and an additional delegate for each 500 people or fractional part thereof, commercial bodies in towns or cities entitled to the same number as the city, to be appointed by the President or Board of Directors of said organizations. This includes Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, Real Estate Exchanges, Produce Exchanges, and all other similar commercial organizations.

All transportation companies, whether rail or steamship, are entitled to one delegate each. Governors, Mayors, County Judges and Presidents of County Commissioners are ex-officio delegates to the Congress.

On this basis of representation if all delegates attend who are entitled to go, the Congress will be an enormous and unwieldy body. It is entirely impossible, however, that there will be more than one-tenth the number of authorized delegates. This will still make a large body.

According to the circular letter sent out by the Vice-President, the object of the Congress is to discuss any question affecting the West that may be the subject of legislation at Washington. The free coinage of silver, sugar-bounty, irrigation, arid lands, public lands, Pacific and Gulf coast harbors, improvement of the Mississippi river, the Nicaragua canal, and kindred questions will be discussed and passed upon by the Congress. These questions are discussed with ability, and if the results of the discussions are wisely formulated into resolutions, the Congress may possibly have some influence upon national legislation.

There is one danger the Congress ought to avoid, and that is being turned into a free-coining mass-meeting, pure and simple. Of course it will express its sentiments on that question, but other questions ought not to be dwarfed and cast into the shade. The utterances of such a body on topics like the public lands, for instance, if properly put into shape, would no doubt receive respectful attention at Washington. Arid lands and irrigation make a tremendously important topic, which should receive the most earnest attention of the Congress. In connection with this, the preservation and care of our forest regions should be carefully considered, and an earnest and united effort made to induce the Department of the Interior to do all it can to aid our States. These are practical and pressing questions, and we hope they may not be neglected or lightly passed over at the Ogallala conference.

Mr. Morgan, the new United States Treasurer, is a State Senator in Connecticut, and there are twelve Democrats and twelve Republicans in that body. When he leaves, therefore, the Republicans will be in the majority. In order to hold the organization Democratic, Mr. Morgan deems his resignation.

This is what in New York would be called "peanut politics." Mr. Neuberger, the present Treasurer, should insist on the immediate acceptance of his resignation. There is no good reason why he should remain in office simply to keep the Democrats in Connecticut from losing control of the State legislature.

Allegations of corruption in the New York Custom House and Appraiser's office are always made at the beginning of every new administration. The "ours" want to get in, and charges are easily trumped up against the "ins." In the present case there may be something in the charges. Some of the special agents of the Treasury Department at New York have always been more of a hindrance than a help to efficient administration. It is their business, they think, to find out what something wrong is going on, and too often they have embarrassed the Appraiser and Collector instead of aiding those officials. It is time the system of special agents should be reorganized on a better basis.

Colorado leads all the other States in her contribution to the Mary Washington memorial. This must be highly gratifying to the ladies who organized the Colonial Ball at Denver in February, for it was mainly by their efforts that the Colorado contribution was made so large.

It is a wise decision of the Mexican Congress not to impose export duties. Such duties, history proves, are always detrimental to the interests of the country which imposes them. In the United States they are unconstitutional.

WOMANHOOD has its own special medicine in Dr. Herce's Feminine Prescription. And every woman who is in "run-down" or over-worked, every woman who suffers from any "female complaint" or weakness, needs just that remedy. With it, every disturbance, irregularity, and derangement can be permanently cured.

It's an invigorating, restorative tonic, assuaging nerve, and the only medicine for women so safe and sure that it can be guaranteed. In pernicious rains, tempests, weak back, bearing-down sensations, and every kind of ailment, if it fails to cure, you have your money back. "It's just as good."

Most so-called Cervical cures only make matters worse. They drive it from the head to the lungs. But, by its mild, soothing, cleansing and toning properties, Dr. Herce's Feminine permanently cures the very worst cases.

such a handsome fellow, too! She has shown good taste, at least." The Prince agreed. "At all events, you are not jealous, Ade." "I can see that," Ade said, with incipient scorn. "No, indeed."

Gerano began to feel his jocosity, as though searching for something he could not find. Then he rang the bell at his elbow.

"I have forgotten my cigarettes my dear, I must have left them in my coat," he said. The old butler answered his summons in person, for Gerano knew the usage of the house and had pressed the button three times, unnoticed by Ade, who meant that Gerano was wanted.

"I have left my cigarettes in my coat, Giuseppe," said the Prince. "When I've had a long turn to go, he called him back.

"Giuseppe?"

"I want you to do a little commission for me. I have a little surprise for Donna Laura, and I do not want her to know where it comes from. It must be placed on her tab so you see? Now Donna Adele, tell me that you are very intimate with Lord Herbert's Scotch servant?"

"Excellency?" Giuseppe was very much astounded.

"Yes, the man with sandy gray hair, and a high nose, a red face—a most exact servant, who has been with Lord Herbert since he was a child. Donna Adele says you know him very well."

"For Excellency must be mistaken. It must have been some other servant who told her. I never saw the man."

"You said, Giuseppe, did you not?" asked the Prince very blandly, and turning to Ade.

"She lit her up in silence. "Never mind," he continued. "It is a misunderstanding, and I will manage to surprise in quite another way. My cigarettes, Giuseppe."

The Prince went out, and Ade sat, with the pipe set without exchanging a word, until he returned with the case. Gerano, at the time looking very gentle. When the servant was gone a second time, the Prince's expression changed suddenly, and he spoke in a stern voice.

"Now that you have sufficiently disgraced my daughter, you will begin to make reparation at once," he said.

Ade started at the sound, as though she had been struck, and stood at his side.

"What do you mean, papa?" she asked, frightened by his manner. "Disgraced myself? You must be joking."

"You know perfectly well what I mean," answered his father. "I have been playing a little comedy with you, and I have found out the truth. You know as well as I that everything you have repeated to me this evening is absolutely untrue, and there is some reason to believe that you have invented these tales and set them going to the world out of jealousy, and for the sake of your son with the intention to do him harm. Even if it were not so, so begin it would be disgraceful enough on your part to say such things even to me, and you have said them to others. That last vile little invention about the Ardens was produced on the spur of the moment—*if* you had told me. You are responsible for it. This, and no one else. I will go into the world more in future than I have done before, and will watch you. You are to make full reparation for what you have done, and now you are always so good, to me at least, than how silly I was. It never was true, Carrie, that was it?"

"No, indeed!" answered Adele, with an awed laugh, and turned away as he spoke to the door that rose in the distance.

"You are aware that since the present tax law deprives of half my property as 'possession' observed the Prince. "Laura has to them?" He stopped significantly.

Ade turned pale. She was terrified, not so much in the thought of losing the millions in question, but in the idea of the consequences to herself in her father-in-law's house. As a Savile, she could not hope to be fortunate as completely as though she were ready there. "Laura, very well, you know she should be separated during the rest of her life from the rest of the great property that is of her husband's family through her fault."

"You are forcing me to do now what I might be guilty of what I never did," she said, still trying to make a stand. "What do you wish me to do?"

"You will everywhere say nice things about Laura and her husband. You will say that you are now positively sure that Arden does not drink. You will say that there is no truth whatever in the report that Carrie is in love with Francesco. The principal points, I tell you. You will also at once ask them to do, and you will repeat your invitation often, and be sure to both in a proper way."

Ade's laugh was secret, though her mouth had something of affection in it.

"Say pretty things and invite them to dinner," she exhorted. "That is not very hard. I have not the slightest objection to doing that because I shall do it in any case, even if you had not made me do it at all."

"In future, my child, before you can anything do or say about it, I recommend you to think of the man's regarding wills, to which you have given your attention."

Ade was silent, for she saw that she was completely in her father's power. Being really guilty of the social indiscretions with which she was charged, she was not now surprised by his manner. What really amazed her was the display of diplomatic talents he had made, while entrapping her into what amounted to a confession. She can never suppose him capable of anything of the kind. But he was a quiet man, more occupied in dealing with business than the management of his property. And most people realize that. No genius—*for* he was not—*for* he was not, he would not have come to the wife's story to his wife, as he had done on the previous evening, but possessing the talent to choose the wise course at least as often as not, while it was possible for most people. There was something of the old-fashioned father about him, too, and he showed it in the little speech he made before leaving Ade at that evening.

"And now, my dear daughter," he said, rising and standing before her to say before her, "I have one word more to say before you. You are my only child, and, in spite of all that has happened, you are very much a mother. But you have given over everything to the care of your husband, and he has not been a good husband. You do not know that you have done him a great wrong, and he will never return to the matter after this, and will not try and 'forget' it. But you have learned a lesson which you will remember all your life. You are a great sin, and slander is not only vile and disgraceful but is also the greatest mistake possible from a worldly point of view. Remember that. If you wish to be successful in society, never speak an unkind word about any one. And now good night, my dear. Do not have been you, and let us in no case be separated from each other."

Gerano concluded his sermon. Ade was quite sure that her father-in-law would have behaved differently, and the stories she had heard of the Prince Saraceno's temper showed clearly that the race of violent fathers was by no means yet extinct. She was not even up to that point of a fool, who, like Laura, in her wild presence, would have known she was in a dangerous and fearsome position. Not only in fact, was required of her except to hold gossip and treat the Ardens with a decent show of sisterly affection. She could scarcely have got better terms of peace had she dictated them herself.

But she was far too angry to look at the affair in this light, and far too deeply humiliated to forgive her father or the Ardens. If anything was necessary to complete her shame it was the knowledge that she was utterly unable to cope with Gerano, who could disinherit her and her children of an enormous sum by a stroke of the pen if he pleased, and he would please if she did not obey him to the letter.

With a trembling hand she wrote the invitation to her, and gave it to be taken in the morning. Then she sat down and began to read, taking up a great volume of history and biography, and the book she had chosen to be one on a medical subject, written by a very eminent practitioner, but not at all like you interest. Ade wrote. "But she felt the necessity of composing herself before meeting her husband, when he would come home from the club, and she had written lines with a sort of resolute determination which belonged to her character at certain moments. It was very hard to understand a word of what she was reading, but she had become absorbed in the efforts, and ultimately forgot the end of the paper."

She had written his name in her coat, Giuseppe, and said the Prince. "When I've had a long turn to go, he called him back. "Giuseppe?"

"Excellency?" Giuseppe was very much astounded.

"I want you to do a little commission for me. I have a little surprise for Donna Laura, and I do not want her to know where it comes from. It must be placed on her tab so you see? Now Donna Adele, tell me that you are very intimate with Lord Herbert's Scotch servant?"

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OF LOCAL INTEREST.

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Wolcott & Vail are the attorneys whose names appear on the complaint.

NEWS FROM CAMP.

Fatal Accident in the Burns—Commissioner Boynton Turns Boniface.

Special to THE GAZETTE.

CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., April 18.—Hiram Harris, a young man 19 years of age, was instantly killed this afternoon about 4 o'clock by falling from the first level in the Burns mine to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of seventy feet. Harris with a companion was tramping in the first level of the mine and for some reason opened the trap door which closes the shaft on this level and forgot to close it. Shortly afterward Harris wheeled a car load of ore from the inner level to the shaft, evidently forgetting that he had left the trap open. No one saw him fall into the shaft, but the presumption is that when he reached the opening the car started over the edge, and, in trying to stop it back he was precipitated, with it to the bottom. The men who were at work in the lower level heard the sound of the fall and rushed to the unfortunate man at once, but he was dead before they reached him. The body was picked up in a bag, a man and a woman, and carried to the top of the shaft. Harris was a single man and came to the camp from Greeley, where he had been working for some months. He has a brother who is employed on the Burns and has other relatives at Granite, this State.

While the Graver and stock tender of the Woods Stage line were unfastening the horses from the stage this afternoon the horses were frightened by a sudden shot from a gun, which was fired from the top of the hill. They are already skipping to the smelter and the rock runs 8.0 to the ton. Assays on the minerals obtained in the Burns mine run from \$2 to \$5.

Work was not very active yesterday. It was clear at 7 a.m. with 65° F. A. S. Heebrook, president, T. Arthur Connel, secretary, and other directors will inspect the properties on Monday next. It is the intention of the company to work all its 65 claims as soon as the roads are in condition and other necessary work done.

Mr. F. D. Dowell, for camp yesterday, leased the J. H. Wolfe hotel for one year and will take charge of it in the morning. Mr. Wolfe will retain the bar and club rooms. Mr. Boynton is very popular in the camp and as he is a thorough business man his new venture will undoubtedly prove a great success.

An attempt was made last night to organize the Board of Trustees and to elect officers for the ensuing year. The Trustees and the Mayor were duly sworn in and Elkanah Wilson elected. Mars and J. M. Whiting Deputy Marshals. After this was done Trustees Lampkin, Pennington and Reiter were set about enacting their office without a quorum. An attempt will be made to hold another meeting to-night but as the board stands it is to be hoped that no selection will be made. By a resolution adopted last night the appointive officers of the former town of Fremont will act as officers of the consolidated town until their successors are elected, so that the town will not be without a government.

Arbor Day.

Arbor Day will be celebrated by the schools of this city on Friday with all the enthusiasm and aabativeness of former years.

The exercises at the High school will take place in the auditorium. There will be essays upon the topic of the day, good music and a generally interesting programme presented.

At the Linder, Garfield, Lincoln, Locke, Lowe, and Bristo schools the principals and teachers are preparing to celebrate the day. The proclamation will be read, there will be speaking by the pupils, appropriate music and tree planting.

Increase the appetite by the use of Ayer's Catarrhatic Pills. They cause the stomach, liver and bowels to perform their functions properly, do not irritate, by excessive stimulation, and are not irritating in their action. As an after-dinner pill they are unequalled.

Royal Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

VINES AND STOCKS.

Notes Concerning Mining Properties in Which Our Readers are Interested.

Anacapta was from yesterday at 39°/40°. There were few sales.

The Conductor's Mining company is having its mill placed in position.

Fifteen thousand shares of Jack Pot were sold yesterday by one firm.

World stock remains quiet at 53°/54° bid and 52°/53° ask. Pharmacis is quiet at 23°/24°.

The Happy Thought company at Cripple are reported to be securing a car of ore for a test shipment.

The Monte Vista company has contracted for the treatment of 100 tons of ore at the Gold Geyser mill.

Aspens were lively yesterday. Contact so far as high as 8.25 from 8.13 the day previous. A. J. at 32c. M. to Gibson at 35.50.

The stamp mill of the Gold and Geyser company will be started up next Monday, the trials having proved very satisfactory.

Mr. H. R. D. Horrige states that in his opinion the recent decision in regard to the building of the Euclid street viaduct, that it contributed over \$8,000, or one-third, the cost thereof; that after the viaduct was built it removed the grade crossing at Euclid street, but that the city replaced it and continues to maintain a grade crossing there. In conclusion the company prays the court to affirm its title to the land, giving the city only a right to use the premises as a support for the viaduct.

Ancoria Island was again in demand yesterday, the prevailing figure being 6.5c. Sales of 10,000 shares are reported at these figures.

The Blue Bell company are now shipping from the Colorado to the Lawrence mine. The mineral is 3.5 and there is a very large body of it in sight.

Arthur W. St. Clair has sold to Richard Newell a one-sixteenth interest in the Great Mogul claim at Cripple Creek for \$200. The deal was recorded yesterday.

The Colorado and Utah State company elected its directors yesterday as follows: Jos. A. Harris of Provo, Walter Burrow, E. H. Hutchins, G. A. Y. Reed and W. W. Williamson.

An authentic report states that the Princess company has uncovered a significant body of mineral. The stock in the city is being quietly picked up by those who are on the inside.

At the Daaco drug store in Cripple Creek the Pharmacis company have exhibited a handsome specimen of mineralized quartz, obtained from the bottom of their shaft, which runs 500 to the ton. Assays on the minerals obtained in the Burns mine run from \$2 to \$5.

The Manitou Lime company has ordered a diamond drill and will proceed to put it down a thousand or more feet on its property beyond Manitou on the hill. They are already shipping to the smelter and the rock runs 8.0 to the ton. Assays on the minerals obtained in the Burns mine run from \$2 to \$5.

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HILL'S

WE GUARANTEE A CURE and invite the most careful investigation as to the responsibility and the merits of our Tablets.

WE PROMISE to DESTROY THE DESIRE TO SMOKE TOBACCO in from 3 to 5 days. Perfectly harmless; cause no distress and may be given in a cup of tea or coffee without the knowledge of the patient, who will voluntarily stop smoking in a few days.

WE PROMISE to CURE any patient of the use of Liquor or Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. We sent partakers and physicians free of charge to place sufferers from any of these habits in communication with persons who have been cured by the use of our TABLETS.

OUR TABLETS are for sale at **ONE DOLLAR** each. If your doctor does not keep them, enclose us \$1.00 and we will send you, by return mail, a package of our TABLETS.

WE PROMISE to CURE any person of the use of Liquor or Tobacco in from 3 to 5 days. Manufactured only by

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DOUGLASS, FORTY, N.Y.

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